

Example Problem

Given:

Inflow hydrograph

$K = 2.3$ hr, $X = 0.15$, $\Delta t = 1$ hour, Initial $Q = 90$ cfs

Find:

Outflow hydrograph using Muskingum routing method

$$C_1 = \frac{\Delta t - 2KX}{2K(1-X) + \Delta t} = \frac{1 - 2 * 2.3 * 0.15}{2 * 2.3(1 - 0.15) + 1} = 0.0631$$

$$C_2 = \frac{\Delta t + 2KX}{2K(1-X) + \Delta t} = \frac{1 + 2 * 2.3 * 0.15}{2 * 2.3(1 - 0.15) + 1} = 0.3442$$

$$C_3 = \frac{2K(1-X) - \Delta t}{2K(1-X) + \Delta t} = \frac{2 * 2.3 * (1 - 0.15) - 1}{2 * 2.3(1 - 0.15) + 1} = 0.5927$$

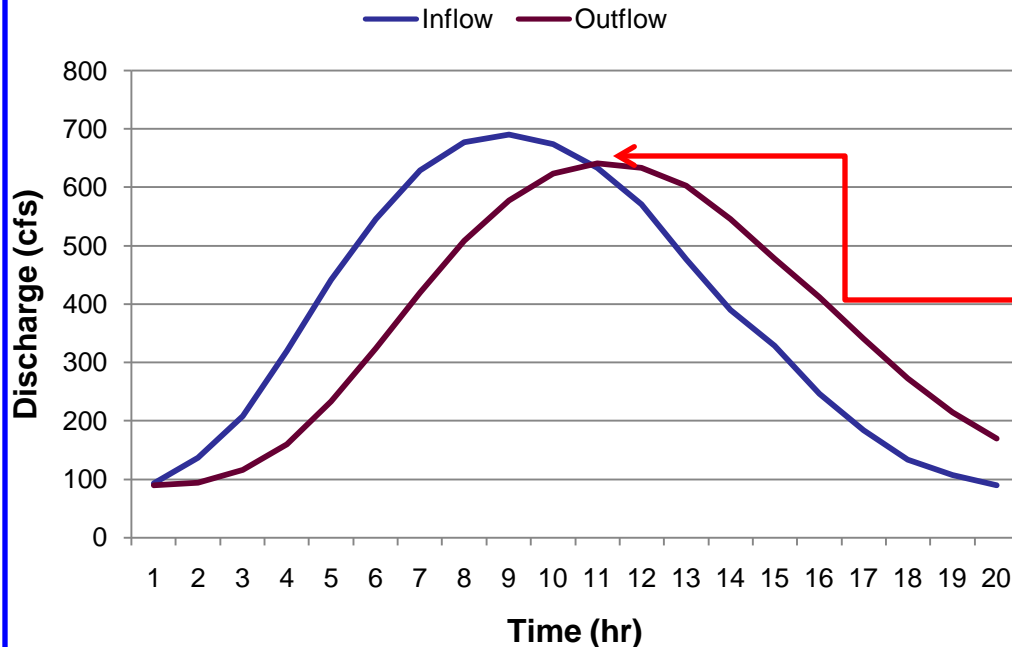
| Period (hr) | Inflow (cfs) |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 | 93 |
| 2 | 137 |
| 3 | 208 |
| 4 | 320 |
| 5 | 442 |
| 6 | 546 |
| 7 | 630 |
| 8 | 678 |
| 9 | 691 |
| 10 | 675 |
| 11 | 634 |
| 12 | 571 |
| 13 | 477 |
| 14 | 390 |
| 15 | 329 |
| 16 | 247 |
| 17 | 184 |
| 18 | 134 |
| 19 | 108 |
| 20 | 90 |

Example Problem

Contd...

$$Q_{j+1} = C_1 I_{j+1} + C_2 I_j + C_3 Q_j$$

$$C_1 = 0.0631, C_2 = 0.3442, C_3 = 0.5927$$



| Period (hr) | Inflow (cfs) | $C_1 I_{j+1}$ | $C_2 I_j$ | $C_3 Q_j$ | Outflow (cfs) |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 90 |
| 2 | 137 | 9 | 32 | 53.343 | 94.343 |
| 3 | 208 | 13 | 47 | 55.9171 | 115.9171 |
| 4 | 320 | 20 | 72 | 68.70406 | 160.7041 |
| 5 | 442 | 28 | 110 | 95.2493 | 233.2493 |
| 6 | 546 | 34 | 152 | 138.2469 | 324.2469 |
| 7 | 630 | 40 | 188 | 192.1811 | 420.1811 |
| 8 | 678 | 43 | 217 | 249.0413 | 509.0413 |
| 9 | 691 | 44 | 233 | 301.7088 | 578.7088 |
| 10 | 675 | 43 | 238 | 343.0007 | 624.0007 |
| 11 | 634 | 40 | 232 | 369.8452 | 641.8452 |
| 12 | 571 | 36 | 218 | 380.4217 | 634.4217 |
| 13 | 477 | 30 | 197 | 376.0217 | 603.0217 |
| 14 | 390 | 25 | 164 | 357.411 | 546.411 |
| 15 | 329 | 21 | 134 | 323.8578 | 478.8578 |
| 16 | 247 | 16 | 113 | 283.819 | 412.819 |
| 17 | 184 | 12 | 85 | 244.6778 | 341.6778 |
| 18 | 134 | 8 | 63 | 202.5124 | 273.5124 |
| 19 | 108 | 7 | 46 | 162.1108 | 215.1108 |
| 20 | 90 | 6 | 37 | 127.4962 | 170.4962 |

Exercise Problem

An inflow hydrograph is measured for a cross section of a stream. Compute the outflow hydrograph at a point five miles downstream using the Muskingum method . Assuming $K = 12\text{hr}$, $x=0.15$, and outflow equals inflow initially. Plot the inflow and outflow hydrograph.

| Time | Inflow (cfs) |
|-----------|--------------|
| 9:00A.M. | 50 |
| 3:00P.M. | 75 |
| 9:00 P.M. | 150 |
| 3:00A.M. | 450 |
| 9:00A.M. | 1000 |
| 3:00P.M. | 840 |
| 9:00P.M. | 750 |
| 3:00A.M. | 600 |
| 9:00A.M. | 300 |
| 3:00P.M. | 100 |
| 9:00P.M. | 50 |